

漢

中文基本功

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袁世凱的凱粵音讀海 改變其聲母不知何據

四月七日晚上，聽香港電台《講東講西》講孫中山與黃興。引起我興趣的是凱字粵音怎麼讀。這一晚談到袁世凱，主持人與嘉賓對凱字讀法不同：主持人像一般人讀海，嘉賓則讀成藹。一字二讀實微是晚節目之始終。有聽眾一人說他老師教落凱字讀藹。嘉賓於是乘機堅持讀藹，且引香港「正音」人士所謂「懶音」之例，以諷刺讀海之人。

容若雖無嘉賓所說的「懶音」，卻記得也是老師教落，凱字讀海。老師且舉例：以豈字作聲符的凱、愷、闕、鏗五個字都讀海，理由是「豈有此理」的豈，古時讀海，所以，由它分出來的五個字讀音一樣。老師還說，在普通話中，這五個字雖然都不讀海，也是讀音相同；而且豈字與粵音一樣都讀起，可知同一源頭，所以五個字不會讀其他的音。

如果你問：凱字普通話不讀海又讀什麼？答案是：慷慨的慨。

原來，慨與海古時同音，都是不送氣，後來，慨字變得送氣了，而海字仍不送氣，結果讀來有別。這也是凱、愷、闕、鏗五字在粵語跟海讀，而在普通話跟慨讀的緣故。

至於豈字今天怎麼變讀起呢？老師也灌輸了一番漢語源流知識，只因說來話長，又與本文主旨無關，暫且按下。

回頭再說那位嘉賓將凱字讀成藹，令我想起普通話「白雪皚皚」的皚字讀藹；嘉賓有無受普通話影響而馮京作馬涼呢？我不敢說。可以說的是廣府人對皚字，也根據唐、宋、元、明韻書標音（讀平聲呆）變上調而讀藹，讀法與普通話相同。至於凱字改變聲母讀藹，恐怕不易找到根據吧？

容若

通識新世代

放眼天下

五星級英文



A Chocolate Café (1)

黑 楊 (yeung@harkyeung.com)

I always ask students to write what they like, and many of them tell me they don't know what they like.

Do you like chocolate? I think chocolate is something very poetic, so let's start with a poem.

Time to bring chocolate back to town

Theatrically, charm independent tasters

Cherry, drunken, coated with chocolate

Coffee sipped the sun on the table cloth

When I was young, I had never thought that one day someone would say: eat chocolate, it's good for your health. The chocolate culture of the 21st century is something to pay attention to: reports saying that it can prevent high blood pressure are coming out. And I am getting old. So when I saw a café that called itself a chocolate café in Norwich, I walked in for a dose, not knowing that I was going to experience the chocolate culture of the city.

In the late 19th century, a chemist called Albert Caley set up a chocolate factory. He founded a deep well with the purest water in the city and started producing ginger beer and medicated water and moved on to produce chocolate drinks. The factory later was sold and eventually taken over by Nestle. It was set up by a number of former managers who used to work in Caley's. They brought the brand in 1998. In a way they brought back something that the city had lost.

The café is in a Guildhall built with stones and flint in the 15th century, in the room that was once a courtroom. The chair of the judge is still there. There are big windows on both sides and the café is full of light. For a few times, I had a cup of tea with a piece of chocolate there before going elsewhere in the city.



世「數」社經

2012 年 iPad 料破 2000 萬部

消息傳來，蘋果電腦推出的 iPad 在 28 天內的銷量已突破 100 萬部，銷售速度比 iPhone 還快。當年 iPhone 初上場，要用 74 日才達到 100 萬部的銷售數字。據悉，第二階段的 iPad 已在上周開始，推出兼備 Wi-Fi 及 3G 上網功能的版本，售價超過 800 美元，比基礎版 iPad 貴一倍以上。市場人士估計，今年的出貨量將達 800 萬部，到 2012 年累積銷量或會超過 2000 萬部。

iPad 的市場反映新一代電子媒體、電子書等已勢不可擋，iPad 開賣至今，已有超過 1200 萬套應用軟件和 150 萬部電子書被用戶下載，日後下載數字將是幾何級數增加。預計未來，在便利店出售的報

紙將會電子化，只要憑有八達通之類的晶片即可在自己的 iPad 看到選定的報紙。其他實體市場營銷也可以用 iPad，譬如餐廳、飯店不再需要菜單，給一個 iPad 或用個人的 iPad 便可自己點菜、計價錢，甚至自動埋單。倘想先試味，iPad 也可用既定程式噴出鏈菜的味道，正是一個 iPad，色香味俱全。

在教育方面，有了 iPad，毋須到圖書館，只要將圖書館書籍電子化便成，足不出戶，能博覽群書，而且他日可以買一部像書的模樣的第 X 代 iPad 便會有書的質感。

iPad 神話其實並非神話，是新世代生活的必需品。

專業教育培訓顧問 呂康



World Expo makes life in Shanghai more wonderful (Part 1)

After the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, now the eyes of the world are once again focused on China. Grand opening ceremony of the 2010 World Expo in Shanghai will be held by the Huangpu River. National leaders and foreign politicians and guests, as well as Shanghai residents gathered insides and outside the World Expo Garden, will be entertained with splendid music and dance performance and fireworks.

Tonight the city of Shanghai will be lit by lights of all colours all night. And millions of **jubilant** people will **be witness to** the arrival of a new World Expo, a new Shanghai and a new era. People in Hong Kong will also share the joy and glory through watching live broadcast on television.

The first World Expo, originally called the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Continents or The Great Exhibition, was held in London of the United Kingdom in 1851. That was 159 years ago. From the then China, only a single businessman from Huzhou, Zhejiang province, traveled to **participate in the London fair with** a few bags of silk and two pieces of hand-made embroidered silk satin. But at that time, Western countries already began to show their machines invented after the Industrial Revolution.

Today, one and half a century later, China's Shanghai becomes a hosting city of the World Expo. Participated by 189 countries or regions and 57 international organisations, the Shanghai 2010 World Expo becomes the largest ever in scale. Moreover, Shanghai also **seizes the opportunity** to show the world a **brand spanking new** World Expo image and fresh World Expo spirit. In this way, Shanghai has revitalized this 150-year-old international event and brought its influence into full play.

Shortly before the opening of the Shanghai 2010 World Expo, a reporter with some Western news agency raised a rather intriguing question. He asked why some long-established projects, which originally might have aroused little attention, would immediately become rejuvenated vigorously to receive a tremendous boost in their prestige, once they were to be hosted by China. This was so with the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games. This is so with the Shanghai 2010 World Expo. Nowadays, very few people still remember when and where the last two World Expos were held and what their unique features were. But the whole world is excited with Shanghai hosting the 2010 World Expo.

This is indeed an interesting question. It is also a good question and a big question that deserves some serious thinking and answer.

Both the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games and Shanghai 2010 World Expo draw world attention. There is only one reason to

城市讓生活更美好 上海讓世博更動人 (上)

繼〇八年京奧之後，全球目光再度聚焦中國，二〇一〇年上海世博會盛大開幕禮將於今晚在黃浦江畔隆重舉行，國家領導人、外國政要及各國來賓，還有上海民眾，將在園區內外共同觀賞規模盛大的文藝晚會及煙花匯演。

今夕春申，城開不夜，流光溢彩，萬眾歡騰，見證著新世博、新上海、新時刻的來臨。全港市民也將通過電視現場直播分享這一份歡樂與殊榮。

首屆世博，原名「萬國博覽會」，一八五一年在英國倫敦舉行，距今已一百五十九年。當年的中國，一名湖州商人，攜着幾包蠶絲、兩幅手工絲繡綢緞，遠涉重洋，隻身去到倫敦「參展」，而當時的西方國家已開始在展覽會上展出他們工業革命的機器。

事隔一個半世紀，今天，中國上海成為世博主辦城市，參展國家一百八十九個、國際組織五十七個，規模歷來最龐大，而且，上海還向世界展示了全新的世博精神和世博形象，令世博這一百年盛會重煥青春，發揮了前所未有的巨大影響力。

就在上海世博即將盛大開幕之際，一位西方通訊社記者提出了一個頗為有趣的問題，他說，為什麼一些固有的、本來已經不會引起什麼重大注意的項目，只要到了中國手上，由中國人來主辦，馬上就會變得如火如荼、聲價百倍了呢？奧運是如此，世博也是如此，前兩屆世博，什麼年份在什麼地方舉辦？有過些什麼特色？已經沒有幾個人會記得，但二〇一〇世博，給上海一辦，全世界都熱起來了。

經費場地參展國冠歷屆世博

從引領世界工業化進程的超級大國英國、美國……歷經 159 年後，世博會第一次在發展中國家、在中國舉辦。上海世博會 2002 年開始籌備，投入資金估計約 450 億美元。

上海世博會創造多個「歷屆之最」，除場地面積達 5.28 平方公里，為歷來最大之外，亦締造了歷來最多國家參展的紀錄，參展國多達 189 個（其中有 22 個尚未與中國建交），打破 2000 年德國漢諾威世博會 155 個參展國的紀錄。本屆世博會參觀人次也將創歷來最多，預計 7000 萬的參觀人次，比之前的紀錄保持者、1970 年日本大阪世博會還要多 600 萬。

explain this. That is, China is now the focus of world attention.

The Olympic Games is great itself. The World Expo has a glorious past. But when they come for the first time to China, a country that is rising as a world power to join the international community, these international events carry some special mission besides their own aims. The world hopes to see, through the Beijing Olympics and Shanghai Expo, whether today's China has the capability to well run such huge international events, whether China has the broadness of mind to truly contact with and accommodate different cultures, whether China has the self-confidence in opening its doors to welcome guests from all over the world. People also hope to observe, through such events, the daily lives of Chinese people today, to see whether they are happy, whether there are human rights in the country...

It is gratifying that, in the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, China not only conquered its rivals by winning more gold medals but also really moved the world with its great organization capability, firm commitment to fair competition and Chinese people's hospitality. It can be fully believed that the Shanghai 2010 World Expo in the coming six months will also win world praises with its successful performance and sincerity. (To be continued.)

30 April 2010

WORDS AND USAGE:

① **Jubilant** (adj.) - Feeling joyful and proud especially because of a triumph or success.

Examples: 1. The fans were jubilant at the victory of their team. 2. Jubilant crowds welcomed the victorious team home.

② **Be witness to sth** (idiom) - To see something happen.

Examples: 1. She was witness to the tragic event. 2. We were not witness to any of the activities you have described.

③ **Participate in sth (with sb or sth)** (phrasal verb) - To take part in something with someone or something.

Examples: 1. They don't participate in this contest with our team. 2. I will not participate in this activity with you.

④ **Seize the opportunity** (idiom) - To take advantage of an opportunity when offered.

Examples: 1. My advice is whenever you have a chance, you should seize the opportunity. 2. My uncle offered me a trip to Japan, so I seized the opportunity.

⑤ **(Brand) spanking new** (idiom) - Very new; just purchased and never before used.

Examples: 1. My car is spanking new. 2. The pop singer will sing a brand spanking new song tonight.

社評



在上海世博開幕禮煙花匯演的襯托下，中國館更顯璀璨奪目

這確實是一個有趣的問題，而且是一個好問題、大問題，值得認真思考和回答。

〇八京奧、上海世博，全球矚目，原因只有一個，就是中國已經為世所矚目。

奧運本來就是偉大的，世博過去也有過輝煌，但由於它們首次來到中國，來到正在大國崛起、接軌國際的中國，也就在本來的宗旨之外平添了一份特殊的使命，世人希望從〇八京奧身上、從上海世博身上看看今天的中國，到底有沒有能力辦好如此龐大的國際盛會，有沒有胸襟真正接

觸、容納不同的文化，有沒有自信真正敞開大門喜迎天下客，人們還希望從這些重大活動中觀察一下今天的中國人，日子到底過得怎樣了？有沒有笑臉？有沒有人權？……

而值得告慰的是，〇八京奧顯示出來的巨大組織力、公平競技的決心和中國人的熱情好客，不僅以金牌征服了對手，而且確實感動了世界；而完全可以確信，未來半年的上海世博，也一定會以實績和誠意贏得世人的稱譽。（未完待續）

2010/04/30 大公報社評

通識記憶體



世博會無疑是一次人類文明的盛會。回望歷史，一戰之前的古典世博會期間，科技發明是其展示的重要內容。1876 年費城世博會、1878 年巴黎世博會相繼展出了愛迪生發明的電話筒、鎢絲電燈泡。1889 年，同樣是巴黎世博會，來自世界各地的參觀者川流不息地湧向愛迪生發明作品的展台，為了聆聽留聲機表演得排上 3 個小時的隊。

1939 年紐約世博會上，電視機作為新科技產品公開亮相，引起轟動。從此，人們可以坐在家中看世界。電視時代來臨，改變了人類的生產生活、信息傳播和思維方式。